

## THE SENATORIAL CAMPAIGN.

Five Candidates are Stumping the State for Earle's Place.

### A SUMMARY OF THE SPEECHES.

Evans Jumps on McLaurin's Tariff Views—McLaurin and Irby on Their Records—Mafield Talks Out.

The following is a brief summary of the Senatorial campaign speeches from day to day.

#### The Union Meeting.

The crowd of 400 that the Senatorial candidates spoke to at Union was the most undemonstrative that the speakers have yet been confronted with. Everybody was at Union to listen.

They accorded each speaker an attentive hearing, though they did show more favor to Irby and Evans in the way of applause than to the others.

McLaurin aired Irby's official record while in Congress at some length, and then closed his speech with an exposure of his tariff views.

Mayfield, after denying that he was in any combine against McLaurin, turned his attention to the latter's tariff policy, and then after dealing with the lumber, rice and cotton schedules as voted for by McLaurin, declared that the latter was trying to build up these three industries at the expense of the remainder of the State. After finishing with the tariff issue, he made very clear his objections to the dispensary and the remedy of local options which he proposed.

Irby began by jollying the crowd with his jokes about political daddies. He again asserted that he had made Evans governor, and declared he made a better one than the incumbent, who was "as weak as circus lemonade."

Colonel Irby then answered the attack on his congressional record, which, he said, stood either as a monument to his integrity or his dishonesty. He was proud of his record, he declared, and would leave it as a heritage to his children. He explained his apparent absenteeism on the ground that many of the votes taken were on motions to adjourn and other motions of no more importance. On other motions he refrained from voting in order to break the quorum, as other Democrats were doing. He had not absented himself any oftener than Senators Hampton and Butler had, he declared. He then proceeded to attack McLaurin's record and closed amid applause.

Former Governor Evans was greeted with applause. He, too, joked with the crowd and in answer to Irby's statement that he was his political daddy, said that Irby was not doing his son right in this campaign. However, when he was elected to the Senate he would make the "old man" (Irby) his private secretary.

Mr. Evans then very concisely reviewed the tariff question from nullification to the present day and declared that every Southern farmer should favor free trade. Mr. Evans was cheered throughout and at the end of his speech.

G. Walton Whitman, a would-be Senator, desired to speak along with the other candidates, but he had not complied with the rules, and therefore he was not entitled to speak. But after the regulars had finished he introduced himself and proceeded to harangue the people so long as they would listen.

#### The Spartanburg Meeting.

At Spartanburg a determined effort was made to hound down McLaurin, but Chairman Wilson quieted the crowd.

S. G. Mayfield was the first speaker. He began by denying that he was in a combine to compass McLaurin's defeat. He had heard, he said, that he was in the race to advertise himself preparatory to running for Governor next year. This, he assured his auditors, was absolutely false, and he was doing all he could to secure the nomination of Senator. He then went on to express his esteem for Senator McLaurin as a man, but opposed him on his views of national questions.

He also explained at length his dispensary views, and took up the tariff, and in his speech said Senator McLaurin was a good reformer but not a Democrat.

Irby was the next speaker, and he worked in, to the amusement of the crowd, the political daddy feature. He further on in his speech, made the assertion that Ellerbe, Neal and Gonzales, if they had their way, would put negro labor in the cotton mills of the State. He then followed this statement with a touching word picture of the happy condition of the mill operatives in the Piedmont, and drew a comparison of what it would be should negro labor be introduced in the factories.

Speaking of his record, Col. Irby laid stress on the fact that he had always opposed bolting.

"There are going to be two parties in this State, a Democratic and a Republican party, and there is the leader," pointing to McLaurin, declared Col. Irby. "He is laying the egg that will hatch a full-fledged Republican party."

He concluded with an appeal to the people to stand by Democracy.

Fx-Governor Evans led off with his tariff for revenue only speech. He asserted that McLaurin's Republican tariff views would never be accepted by the people of this State. McLaurin, he said, claimed that he and Tillman stood together on the tariff. He said he didn't believe Tillman held the same tariff views, but if he did he could not come before the people of this State and win on that issue alone.

He then referred to Mr. McLaurin as a "sapucker on a limb" and declared he was the hardest man to pin up on an issue he had ever encountered. He was continually shifting his views, he asserted.

Mr. Evans said he didn't believe in a tariff. He was for free trade with a direct tax to supply the necessary revenue for running the government.

Mr. Evans again expressed the hopes that the factions would cease their fight and unite on the Democratic tariff principle. (Applause.)

Senator McLaurin said he had been called a Republican by his opponents. He flung the epithet back in their teeth and declared that he had served the people as Attorney-General, as Con-

gressman and as United States Senator too faithfully and too long for this slur against him to be believed. He owed all that he was to the people of the State and he would never be false to their interest.

Since Colonel Irby had brought up the negro mill labor question, he said he wanted to assert most positively that he was opposed to negro operatives in factories. So much was he in favor of employing white labor wherever he could that he rented his farms out to white tenants at a less price than he could get from negroes.

In concluding his speech, Senator McLaurin declared he was unalterably opposed to the direct tax as proposed by Mr. Evans. If a direct tax were imposed, he said it would be a danger to the mill operatives, for cheaper pauper labor would be brought in to take factory laborers' places.

Senator McLaurin was applauded when he concluded.

#### The Cherokee Meeting.

Cherokee's meeting was held at Gaffney, and about 500 heard the senatorial candidates. The meeting was orderly and pleasant.

Irby was the first speaker, and after expressing his pleasure at being present, he proceeded to correct that portion of his Spartanburg speech where he said that he declared Gonzales, Ellerbe and Neal favored negro labor in cotton mills. His speech was misconstrued, unintentionally, he knew, by the reporter, he said. What he did say, he declared, was that in favoring the election of McLaurin, Gonzales, Ellerbe and Neal were indirectly favoring the building up of a Republican party in this State, and that should the Republicans gain strength here, the tendency would be to substitute negro labor in the mills. He knew that Gonzales had opposed putting negroes in cotton mills, he added, etc.

After completing this correction, Col. Irby said that all the candidates owed him a debt of gratitude. Evans he had made a Governor. He was his boy, and he didn't deny him.

Evans: "I deny you, though." Colonel Irby, proceeding, denied that there was any combine against McLaurin; declared all talk that national issues should be discussed was buncombe, and asserted that the real issue was whether or not a Republican party should be started in the State.

John Gary Evans didn't talk about political daddies, because the people were not interested in that kind of talk. He said that he "became nearer being Irby's political daddy than he does mine, for I voted for him for the United States Senator, and if he had behaved himself he'd have been there yet," declared Evans. "He has been his worst enemy."

Mr. Evans referred to his candidacy last year, and said he was defeated on account of the lies and innuendoes told by men who called themselves gentlemen.

Mr. McLaurin was going over the State, said Mr. Evans, crying that a combine had been formed against him. This was nothing but the sympathetic act, Mr. Evans averred, for every man in the race wanted the office. This fight was one of principle and one in which conservatives and reformers could unite. "If you vote for the man who has turned his back on the reform movement, you admit that you have laid aside principle and given place to animosity," said Mr. Evans in appealing to the conservatives.

Senator McLaurin was the next speaker and he said the question of negro labor in cotton mills was unjustly dragged into this discussion. It had no part in this campaign. For himself he favored white labor, wherever it could be employed in preference to negro labor. He preferred white tenants to negro tenants, and employed them, he said.

Taking up the tariff bill Senator McLaurin showed what Southern interests he had been contending for. He had a box of monozite mined near here, and explained that the duty he and other Southern Senators had secured on it would raise the price considerably.

Mr. Mayfield held the crowd for twenty minutes, with a hurried exposition of his views on the dispensary and the tariff. In that time he could not elucidate as much as he would have liked, but while he spoke he was listened to attentively and cheered when he finished.

#### The Greenville Meeting.

The Senatorial campaign meeting here was quite large. The evidences of favoritism on the part of some were marked. At the outset it looked as if Senator McLaurin was going to have trouble to get an audience. It was hardly an attempt to hound down—certainly nothing like the good old 1892 war-hoop—but the exhibition was the exuberance of some of Irby's and Evan's friends.

Governor Evans was the first speaker, and he spoke for an hour and was very cordially received. His entire speech was on the tariff issue, jumping on McLaurin's views and the rice, cotton and lumber schedules specifically. He said he was poorer today than when he went into the Governor's office notwithstanding rumors.

Senator McLaurin spoke next, and he said any man who misrepresented his position as Mr. Evans did, was in his opinion unworthy of confidence. There was some attempt at interruption but it was quieted down. He said it took all three of his opponents to handle him.

In 1888 he advocated primaries and the rule of the people, and in 1890 he did the same. He believed there was need of a political awakening.

McLaurin went on to say the Colleton plan was started in the interest of Evans and was for the purpose of letting a few thousand voters run the nomination of the Governor. He said that such things drew the factional lines.

McLaurin rolled up his sleeves and went to pounding away at the facts relative to his views on the tariff, and insisted that he was not and never had been a protectionist, and that his whole fight was to have his State recognized as an integral part of his country. Mr. Evans under his direct tax plan would reduce the labor to a pauper labor by his excessive tax. He wanted everyone to understand that the necessary expenses could not be raised except with incidental protection. He doubted if the Dingley bill would raise enough to run the government.

He related how the bill was prepared and how it was rushed through the House, and his whole purpose was to make the bill non-sectional.

He was the first member to open up the question of free bagging and ties. He said he would not be Senator except upon the endorsement of his people in

a primary. He went over the cotton schedule at length and said in the House committee every Republican opposed Bacon's cotton duty amendment. Just as sure as this country remains on the single standard and Mexico has a single basis, Mexico will send short staple here unless there is some barrier. He then went to the lumber schedule.

Mr. McLaurin confined himself to further explanation of his votes and was on this topic when admonished that his hour was up. The essential point of McLaurin's speech was the non-factional idea which he urged should be recognized, as there was no need for factions now.

Mayfield jumped on McLaurin's tariff views and insisted that McLaurin's ideas could not do this people any good. McLaurin cannot complain of being called a protectionist, because to agree with them in part was to agree in principle. McLaurin had done more mischief for the time in the Senate than any man ever in that body from this State. If South Carolina was ready to go in Republican lines then McLaurin's views are proper.

He then jumped on McLaurin for defending the Tillman-Latimer bill. He related his anti-dispensary views, etc.

Col. Irby read a telegram from Senator Tillman denying that he said the race was between Evans and McLaurin.

McLaurin was nothing but a politician and went with the political winds. He said he was the friend of the poor and the rich man and would deceive his friends. McLaurin's record was higher than his. McLaurin, he said, joined every party that came along. It has been alleged that he proposed to Strait and Latimer to organize a separate party and go in with the Populist. He would get a certificate to that effect.

McLaurin denied this charge.

Irby—"All right, I'll get the certificate."

Speaking to the conservatives, he said that McLaurin had deceived all his friends and the conservatives would come next.

Col. Irby went on to fully explain his views, and said the poor man was put on a par with the convict and black man.

When his time was up he was urged to go on.

Col. Irby said he would rather not go over his time, although asked so to do.

Chairman Bramett read regrets from Mr. Duncan and then adjourned the meeting and announced that Mr. Whitman was present and he then spoke to a small crowd.

### THE CROPS IN THE STATE.

Report of Director Bauer on the Condition of South Carolina's Crops.

In his weekly bulletin Director Bauer says:

The general crop outlook is particularly fine in Laurens, portions of Orangeburg, Anderson, Greenwood, Sallada, Chesterfield, Greenville, Sumter and York counties, and poor nowhere.

Old corn is practically all laid by in fair condition, with general improvement noted. Some has put on new tassels and is shooting new ears since the rainy weather set in.

Upland cotton is generally a full crop. Late corn, while not yet made, continues in very promising condition. Corn fired badly in Berkeley county. Fodder pulling has begun in the eastern counties, but is not yet general. Corn is needing rain in portions of Horry and Spartanburg.

Nearly all correspondents report cotton having made rapid growth, in places growing too much to weed, and generally continuing to put on fruit; some fields are already well enough fruited to make an average crop. There are, however, localities where, on account of excessive rains, the plant has deteriorated. Such reports were received from Aiken, Berkeley, Barnwell, Hampton, Chester, Bamberg, Kershaw, Sumter, Darlington, Dorchester, Fairfield and Richland, but generally include portions of those counties only. Excessive shedding of squares and bolls is as yet confined to Edgefield, Berkeley, Aiken, Fairfield, Florence and Lexington, although some shedding noted in many other counties. Lice are less numerous than last week, also fewer reports of rust and honey dew were received.

In a few limited localities this crop stands in need of rain. Laying by is largely under way and finished where the ground was dry enough to plough, the frequent heavy rains having hindered and delayed this work. Sea island cotton continues to thrive.

The pea crop is doing well generally, having attained good stands. In the western counties a large acreage was planted. In places where it is too wet there is an excessive shedding of leaves noted.

Tobacco curing is progressing rapidly and favorably. In Marion and Horry half the crop has been gathered. The quality of the leaf is superior, except in upper Darlington. The crop is being marketed in places.

Rice has improved with the season and is doing very well, except upland, which in places is rather poor. More rain would benefit rice in the Georgetown district.

Turnip and rutabaga sowing is well under way.

Sugar cane was greatly improved by the rains and is very promising.

Late peaches are better sized than early varieties, but they rot as they ripen.

Figs and apples plentiful.

Grapes are very abundant, but many are rotting.

Chufas excellent in Williamsburg.

Pastures afford excellent grazing.

The August hay crop will be heavy.

The entire crop situation is at this time exceeding bright with promise of abundant harvest.

Abel Lathrop, of Orangeburg, recently appointed United States District Attorney for this State, took the oath of office before Judge Brawley at Charleston, and at once entered upon the discharge of his new duties Friday.

Austin Simmons has been sentenced to be hanged September 17th next at Greenville. Simmons was convicted last November of the murder of a little boy named Griffin at Piedmont.

Mr. J. E. Tindall, of Clarendon, seems to be the favorite amongst members of the Clemson board of trustees for president.

## PROTEST AGAINST LYNCHING.

Representative Negroes Talk to the Governor.

### THEY SAY THEY ARE OPPOSED

To Crime Much So as the White People Are—They Site the Authority of Tillman.

On July 26, in Columbia, a mass-meeting of the colored representatives was held protesting against lynching, and on the following day waited on the Governor at his office and presented him a paper, which they were instructed to hand to him. The mass-meeting grew out of the Laurens lynching. Governor Ellerbe received the committee in his private office and listened patiently to the reading of the paper. Then he took occasion to express to those present his views in regard to lynch law. The committee consisted of the Rev. R. W. Baylor, C. F. Holmes, H. E. Lindsay and E. B. Thompson. Lindsay read the paper to the Governor. It was as follows:

To His Excellency, the Governor of South Carolina:

As Chief Executive of our Government we realize most forcibly you are in position to render much relief to a much abused portion of our citizenship, and in consequence of the continued reign of mob violence we are forced to call upon you to exercise all law within your power to suppress this growing evil. That the colored citizens are chiefly the victims of these outrageous practices cannot be denied. The habit of lynching negroes for the usual crime has led to taking of life by mobs for small offenses, such as petty larceny, fighting, shooting, insulting, etc.

We would not have you believe that we do not discountenance all crime, for there are thousands among us who are just as sincere in support of law and order as any citizen. We forever condemn mobs in a civilized country, with established courts and laws. We look upon the matter as did your predecessor, the Hon. B. R. Tillman, who said in his inaugural address in 1890 that he did not see the use of mobs when the judges are white, the jurors white, the sheriffs white and the jailers white; there was no earthly chance for a negro who was guilty to escape.

We felt much pleased at the effort put forth by the members of the Constitutional Convention in passing the anti-lynch law. We thought the effects would have been to prevent the recurrence of such acts, but, to our sad surprise, we have witnessed a reckless disregard of these laws by mobs. We feel that you are in a position to crown your administration with lasting impressions, and we appeal to you, in the name of humanity, justice and the sacred laws of our State, and in the name of the six or seven hundred thousand colored citizens of our State, to uphold the law and suppress the lawless acts of the mobs.

We commend your act in making an effort to remove the victim, Gray, from Laurens to the State penitentiary, and regret very much that your efforts were not successful, but we hope that you will make some strong effort to overtake the lynchers and vindicate the law.

We also hope that if the negro, Chris Harris, is ever taken you will afford sufficient protection to secure him from violence. We feel that this appeal is but a legitimate and lawful way of bringing to your attention the distressed condition of negro citizens of the State, with the hope that the evils may be checked and the disastrous consequences of the continuance of such practices averted. Trusting that you will do all in your power to correct the existing evils, we will ever pray, etc.

After the paper had been read Governor Ellerbe told the committee of the steps he had taken the latter part of last week to prevent Chris Harris, in case the man arrested at Bennettsville proved to be that individual, from getting into the hands of the lynchers. Then he said that he was very much opposed to lynch law, and, he added, "as long as I am Governor I am going to do all that I can to suppress it. I am going to do everything possible to put a stop to lynching."

The chairman of the committee then thanked the Governor for the hearing accorded the committee, and added that he would have the Governor to understand that they were as much opposed to the usual crime for which lynching was resorted to as any race of people upon the face of the earth, but, said he, "we have a law, and by that law the men who are guilty of such crimes should die. We, as law-abiding citizens and leaders, have advised our people not to resort to any other means than those offered by the law, and to appeal to the Governors of the several States to see that those laws are carried out."

There is probably no other commodity that the average man is more willing to give to his neighbors and more unwilling to receive than advice. The reason for this may be easily seen. Advice is very frequently given in the wrong spirit, and it is probably more frequently given by those who have neither the prerogative nor the ability to give advice that is of real value. Advice given in the proper spirit and from an adequate source may be of very great value. Experience is a good teacher, and it is necessary for us to experiment; nevertheless we cannot afford to learn everything by experience—we must be guided by the counsel of others who have experimented for us.

Tom—Is Maude's hair golden? Ted—No, it's plaited.—Yale Record.

He—Miss Peavick's age is telling upon her. She—What ingratitude!—Puck.

A confectioner in Washington of the name of Heber died from grief at the death of his mother-in-law. It is believed to be the only case of the kind on record.

### HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

#### Sour Milk in Cooking.

When sour milk is to be used in cooking, a few vigorous whisks with the egg-beater in the bowl or pitcher will mix the curd and whey so thoroughly that it can be poured as easily as cream and will obviate the unpleasantness of finding cake or buffins interspersed with particles of curd. Soda used with sour milk should not be put into milk, but be sifted into the flour like baking powder.

#### Good Way to Keep Butter.

If you have no ice box, a fairly good way to keep butter is as follows: Put the butter in a porcelain bowl, and set this bowl in a soup dish which is filled to brimming with cold water. Turn over this so that it will sit on the edge of the soup plate in the water a large cheap unglazed flower pot, which has been dipped in water. Lay over the top of it a folded wet cloth. The constant evaporation of water oozing through its pores will keep the butter several degrees cooler than the outside temperature. The flower pot must be kept wet all the time.

#### A Picnic Drink.

There is nothing better to take to a picnic to drink than cold tea, which has been steeped five or six minutes—tea is one of the things which can be satisfactorily steeped "to taste"—then poured off the grounds into a bottle, and when cool tightly corked. It should not be strong. Taken without milk or sugar, it is very refreshing. An old woolen stocking leg, if such a thing can be found, or a piece of flannel sewed up to fit the bottle, is valuable to cool the tea, if there is any water in the vicinity of the picnic ground. Dip the bottle with its wool covering in the water, hang it on a tree, or even standing on the ground will do, and as the water on the outside evaporates the contents of the bottle will cool.—New York Times.

#### Sick Room Hints.

For cramps or pains in the stomach try a few drops of essence of camphor.

For a nervous headache a cup of moderately strong tea, in which two or three slices of lemon have been infused.

For tired feet put a handful of common salt into four quarts of hot water. Place the feet in the water while it is hot as it can be borne. Then rub the feet dry with a rough towel.

For making a clear complexion stir two teaspoonfuls of flowers of sulphur into half a pint of new milk. Let it stand awhile, and then rub the face over with it a short time before washing.

For binding up cuts and wounds always use linen, not cotton, as the fibres of cotton are flat and apt to irritate a sore place, while those of linen are perfectly round.

#### To Make a Good Cup of Tea.

Have good tea to begin with; then be sure that you have freshly drawn pure and filtered water of which to make the beverage. The water must not have been standing for hours exposed to the weather nor simmering on the range. It must be fresh, and then, if you have a brisk fire or the hot flame of a spirit lamp, bring it quickly to the boil. A flat-bottomed kettle is to be preferred, as it has a broad surface to expose to the heat, and the boiling is soon accomplished. Water is boiling when it bubbles and the steam comes in white puffs from the spout of the kettle. It does not boil when it begins to simmer and sing—that is only the sign that it is near to boiling. You must make your tea when the water has just boiled. A kettle which has been standing on the back of a stove all day, filled up now and then by a dipper or two more of water, will not make good tea. You must boil the water on purpose.

An earthen pot is better for tea than a metal one. Pour a little boiling water in the pot to heat it, and after a minute or two pour it out. Now put a teaspoonful of tea for every cup of hot water—an even, not a heaping, spoonful—and add an extra one for the pot. Pour on as much water as will fill the number of cups you wish to make. Let it stand two minutes, then with a long-handled spoon stir the leaves once through the water and instantly cover the pot again. Three minutes more and your tea is done. Never let tea steep or boil or stand a long time. It is a quick, neat, nice process from beginning to end.—New York Journal.

#### Recipes.

Pineapple Fritters—Half a cup of flour, half a cup of milk and two eggs. Beat together the flour, half the milk and the yolks, seasoned with half a saltspoonful of salt. Add gradually the balance of the milk. Stir in a teaspoonful of finely chopped pineapple, and lastly the whites of the eggs beaten stiff. Drop by spoonfuls on a hot buttered griddle. Cook till a delicate brown on both sides.

Egg Puffs—Take one egg for each person to be served. Separate the whites from the yolks, keeping the yolks whole. Add a saltspoonful of salt and a dash of pepper to the yolks. Add a pinch of salt to the whites and beat stiff. Drop in teaspoonfuls on hot buttered griddle, and lay a yolk on top of each spoonful. Cover each with another teaspoonful of white. Turn quickly to brown the other side. They will be almost balls.

Banana Cake—Put in a saucepan four tablespoonfuls of sugar, two of lemon juice, six tablespoonfuls of orange juice, and place over the fire. Peel and slice thin six bananas and add to the liquid; cook five minutes. Make a sponge or cup cake, and bake in a biscuit tin. When the cake is partly cooled split it, and spread one-half of the bananas over the lower part; place the top of the cake on the fruit, and put the remaining bananas over the top. This is very nice and should be eaten warm.

## ALLIANCE ANNUAL MEETING.

Crews to Step Down and Out as Editor of the Cotton Plant.

### HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Two Towns Chartered—Negroes for Postoffices—Between McLaurin and Evans, Says Tillman.

The State Alliance met in annual session in Columbia. There was a full attendance of delegates from all parts of the State. Among the notables there were Congressman Stokes, M. L. Donaldson, J. C. Wilson, J. D. M. Shaw and many others.

The annual report of C. M. Duncan, manager of the Alliance Exchange, dealt fully with the fight the Alliance is making on the cotton tie trust and showed that the cash business of the exchange for the year past amounted to \$63,893.41, the total expense of conducting the same being only 5 percent.

The following officers were elected: President, J. C. Wilborn, of York. Vice-President and State Lecturer, J. R. Blake, Jr., of Abbeville. Secretary and Treasurer, J. W. Reid, of Spartanburg. Member of the executive committee for the three-year term, Jos. L. Keitt, Newberry. Delegate to the National Alliance, W. N. Elder, of York. All the new officers were duly installed.

Retiring President Keitt read his annual address. It was full of Alliance doctrine, and the matter of the publication of the Cotton Plant was thoroughly dealt with, and about the 1st of September Mr. Crews will have step down and out of the editorship. A member of the Alliance, in speaking of the matter, according to the Register, said that the condemnation of the editor in his course did not mean that the Alliance endorsed the candidates he might be fighting, but on the contrary it was done to emphasize the remark of the president that the Alliance was to be conducted on a nonpartisan basis.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the proposition of the railroads to increase the freight rate on cotton seed would be detrimental to the interests of the farmers, and an additional tax upon our industry; that we ask the railroad commission do not grant the request of the railroads; and, further, that we endorse the action of the railroad commission in reducing the rate on fertilizers and other commodities.

A resolution was introduced and adopted, heartily endorsing Congressman Stokes' measure in Congress in reference to the reduction of salaries of United States officials.

The Alliance will meet in Columbia again next year.

While in Charlotte on July 25 Senator Tillman was interviewed by a reporter of the Charlotte News on the Senatorial campaign in this State. He claimed to be entirely neutral and declared he would take no hand in the fight.

"Senator," he was asked, "who has the best chance to win in the coming Senatorial election?"

"Well that is hard to say. McLaurin has a good record and has many friends. Evans seems to be gaining strength daily, and as for the other candidates, I don't think there is any show."

"Then you think that it has narrowed down to two, do you?"

"That is my idea exactly. Irby has never had the ghost of a show. His record while in Washington will defeat him for any position in the gift of his State. He is just like a man that has been buried for six months and has scratched out."

"What about Mayfield and Duncan; have they no show?"

"I do not think so. As I said before, I think the fight is between McLaurin and Evans."

According to a special from Washington to the State, the following post-offices in the State are to be filled by the following negroes if Webster prevails: W. H. Lomax, Abbeville; E. J. Dickinson, Aiken; W. S. Dixon, Barnwell; J. A. Davidson, Blackville; D. V. Edwards, Walterboro; R. A. Stewart, Manning; Dr. Wm. Hooker, Chester; Dr. Wm. D. Crum, Charleston; Wm. Sumter, Edgefield; J. E. Wilson, Florence; J. A. Baxton, Georgetown; E. J. Sawyer, Bennettsville; W. E. Boykin, Camden; Z. E. Walker, Sumter; Prof. M. D. McLaurin, Cheraw; Z. W. Norris, Society Hill; James Harper, Kingstree; J. G. Crooks, Newberry; J. E. Bedenbaugh, Prosperity.

The United States circuit court has made a new office, that of permanent Master for the Western district of the State. This departure is made with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, the two Circuit Judges and the district judge. The duty of the permanent Master will be to perform all the duties of a special Master in civil cases. Julius H. Hayward, of the Greenville bar, has been appointed. The selection of Mr. Hayward will meet the approval of the bar of the State.

The Railroad Commission has established an arbitrary joint rate system effective August 20th, which will be made up of a basis of local rates less 30 percent, the only exception to the circular being fertilizer rate.

Ezell Thackston, the young white man who was tried for killing his negro mistress, at Greenville, and convicted of manslaughter, has been sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

The Secretary of State has granted charters to towns of Ridgeville, in Dorchester county and Cottageville in Colleton county, both corporations having complied with the general law of the State governing incorporation of towns.

Governor Ellerbe has offered a reward of \$100 for the arrest of the parties who burned the barns of the Epworth Orphanage last May. Up to the present no clue as to the perpetrators has been obtained.